Amusements. THIS APTERNOON - BUY BLAS - KATHARINE AND TRUCTIO - Mr. E. les's Booth by two characters. THIS EVEL-- TALLET OFF. HA - ZAMPA.

NIBLOS GARDEN.
THIS PUPLING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisican lates Troops. Mailnes at I o'clock. THIS EVENING - DUR'S - Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Frederich in John Olbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mas Madeline Heavens, Mrs. Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, Mr. Good Jordan, Miss Rose Eyings.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PEOPLE'S LAWYER-HAPPIEST DAY
OF MY LIFE. Mr. John E. Owens.

THIS EVENING-CENDRILLON-GRAND FAIRY BALLET. OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS RYENING-TRUE TO THE CORE-PANTOMIME, &c.,
Miss Fassiy Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox.

DAY AND EVENING-KABRI; OF THE WOODEN SHOE-MAKER. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. TWO HUN-DRED THOUSAND CURIOSITES-VAN AMBURGE'S COL-LECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

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THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. James falvilles, Australius Family and Mile. De Berg.

THIS EVENING-BUDOVORTH'S MINSTRELS-THE MAN IN BLACK-TWO POMPEYS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c. THIS EVENING-CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK - HOTEL D'APPLIQUE

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THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

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THIS AFTERNOON-SEVERINI AND PEASE'S THIRD MORNING CONCERT at 3 o'clock. THIS EVENING-GRAND CONCERT. Moster Richard Cohen. CECILIAN CHOIR. THEO. THOMAS 3 ORCHESTRA, etc.

THIS AFTERNOON-CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND and SKATING. FAIRS.

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and Crashy vis.

Catholic Fair. in the Hall of Si. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty suith sts. hetween Lexington and Third-are.

Fair of the Union Home and Schooler Caphans of Soldiers at Chipm Gassel, Romes, corner of Schoolers, and Twenty-third st.

Fair of the Lather of the Thirty-fourth-of. Reformed Datch Church at Continents Hollowers of Thirty-fourth-of. Reformed Datch Church at Continents High, course of Thirty-fourth-of. and Eighth-ave.

Business Nolices.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVER-The GORHAM MANIFACTURING COMPANY SLEVENS SETTING FORWARD IN L. Inform the trade that they are producing for Exacting Plantan Goods, comprising full DINGER and TRAIN SERVICES and TRAIN WARE of every description of a very superior quality, and of mere and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, appos which is a deposit of Fure Silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility and from beauty of design and superior minish are unfailinguishable from it. Superious and Tares of elegant design, quality, and afform a deposit of Fure Silver of such apposits of a deposit of Fure Silver of such apposits of the deposit of Fure Silver of such apposits and the advantages of solid silver in utility and from the superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Corpora Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reposition by have established in the production of Solit high reposition of Solit Silvers Wans, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assert the public that they will fully statish that reputs time by the production of Encorne Plattan Wanss of such quality and extreme distability on will insure entire astisfaction to the pure of the pure of the such as the

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And all such are fully quaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above train-mark as their designs have been already extensively initiated. These goods can only be procured tion responsible dealers throughout the country. DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Broamest., ring Enlarged their Store by Extending it through to Marost-st., have added

have added to their Large Stock of PLATED WARE eir Lurge Stock of
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We desire Especial Attention to a large Assortment of
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For Coughs, Colds and all Threat and Long Diseases. Sold everywhere.
Ladies, diseard injurious paddings. Madame Junel's
Manusarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the form physical control of the property of the property of crieday.

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TOR LAWS OF HEALTH.

It is uncless for State Legislatures to pass town for the preservable of the public health. If the great law of est/preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the told of the indecideal, is suffered

depends for the entrement upon the Care of the state-rand, is a successful to remain a dead letter.

There is scoroely an adult member of the community, of either sea, in this country, who has not seen the testimeny in faret of Hostmarnin's Stomach Strums, furnished over their own signatures by persons of exhaustedged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and overy department of bu dases and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the the cases and protessions inc. These whoses use account of the most explicit terms that the proparation is a safeguard against opidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspopsis, a valuable anti-billous medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmiess attinuisat, a good sectionsting medicine, a strongthener of the norres, a geniard invigorant, a protection against the deleterous effects of makers and impure water, and that it impures a degree of vigor and solivity to the vital forces which is not communisated by any other of the tonics and atomachies in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of interest debility or in consequence of expoure to un wholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporablessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTHER as a defensive medicine. Dyapoptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their medicine. own casmics. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion to alk its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing to the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same

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AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Visiting Gards, Monograms. French Note Peper, the latest styles, the new CHEVETAL VISITING CARD for the Holidays. A HOLIDAY PRESENT .- POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Broadway. New York, near Fourth-st., Manuschaum Firm Mant Pacyunum. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .- " Its seam

New-York Daily Tribune.

s less liable to rip than the lock-rittch." -["Judges" Decision" at the Orand Trial."] Send for samples of both atitches. No. 308 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as easy an hour is possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBUNE," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

IF Literary Items will be found on the sixth page to-day. Commercial News and the Markets appear on the second page.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed by the House, yesterday, to consider a measure for the employment of female clerks in the Departments, with especial reference to the relatives of soldiers. the plan. So far as women are employed by the Government, they do their work well, and there is much labor for which they are especially fitted.

The report of the Board appointed to examine breech-loading arms has just been published over Gen. Hancock's signature. The conclusions of the Board are, that all arms in the service should be fitted for the same cartridge, and that Col. Berdan's plan of alteration should be adopted; but it is unable to recommend any of the breech-loaders presented to it for examination. The Spencer magazine-carbine is recommended as the best eavalry arm.

The corruption of Legislatures can seldom be reached by the law, but it is encouraging that a member of the New-Jersey Legislature, convicted of selling his vote, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and forever precluded from holding public office. A few examples of this kind in our own Legislature might have a wholesome effect. The trouble is, that while the existence of bribery is notorious, the fact is not easy to prove.

Democratic members of the House make a point of declining to serve on the New-Orleans Investigating Committee. It is no matter for wonder that Mr. Johnson's friends should desire to put an obstacle in the way of inquiry into what was done under his inspiration in New-Orleans. But the Democratic reusants are not so foolish as to suppose they can prevent an investigation; they purpose, by keeping off the Committee, to raise a dry Against the report, when presented, as a partisan statement. They believe their Democratic constituents stupid enough to be imposed upon by a device so shallow as this, and as they know their own party better than we can, we shall not accuse them of under-estimating its intelligence. But other people will see the sham.

The House yesterday debated the usual appropriaion for the maintenance of The Congressional Globe, n a spirit which warrants the hope that the days of that expensive monopoly are numbered. This paper costs the country from \$200,000 to \$300,000 annually, and its sole use appears to be to preserve the debates of Congress. If it printed the speeches as actually made, and not as members would like to have delivered them, the reports would be more valuable. One of the worst elements in the business is the contract by which the proprietors of The Globe supply each new Congress with back numbers. The expense, of course, increases annually, and the appropriation this session is for \$9,375 to furnish the members of the XLth Congress, who are not members of the XXXIXth, with back sets. This is an unusually small amount, owing to the reelection of so many members. We are glad that the amendment, declaring that this arrangement shall end with the XLth Congress, was adopted. The real question at issue, whether Congress shall continue to appropriate hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay The Globe for reporting and printing matters of news, was not decided. Probably the Committee on Retrenchment, from which so much economy was expected, will report on the subject. It is desirable that a report of Congressional proceedings, fuller than the abstracts

should be published for reference and record, but certainly it can be done at a much chaaper rate,

MEXICO IN THE HOUSE.

We referred yesterday to the adoption by the House, as we think somowhat needlessly and without debate, of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Harding of

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States will give unfaltering support to the Executive Department of the Government to vindicate the time-honored policy of this Republic against foreign armed intervention which tends to the destruction of constitutional liberty on this continent, and especially commends the tone of the national voice in reference to the Republic of Mexico."

In a matter so grave as the Mexican question and nvolving so directly the national honor, it becomes the House of Representatives to speak, if they speak at all, in language so clear, definite, and explicit that no misunderstanding can arise touching the meaning, application, and extent of their utterance. Such does not seem to us the character of Mr. Harding's resolution. In view of what has come to be the fixed dislike of the American people to resolutions which, like the responses of the ancient oracles on the platforms of the modern democracy, may be interpreted to mean one thing or another, to suit the prejudices or desires of the reader, we wish that some member of the House had suggested to Mr. Harding the propriety of his explaining the meaning of his words and the object of their introduction.

The Mexican matter as it stands is one that profoundly interests the country, as involving international principles and, possibly, eventual war, and the country was beginning to look to Congress for assistance to protect us from being plunged byto further complications by the reckless management of the State Department. This resolution throws no light upon the situation, and is altogether so blind and vague, so singularly inapplicable to existing facts, and so absolutely pointless in regard to our pending policy, that we cannot but express our surprise at its

The situation is briefly this: The invasion of Mexico by France, for the establishment of an empire, has been ignominiously defeated, without our aid, by the Mexicans themselves. The defeat is acknowledged by the French Government, the French press, the French people; and Louis Napoleon, with a debt of some three hundred millions of dollars, is gathering a fleet to remove his troops from the soil where he has met with such bitter disappointment. The throne of Maximilian will of course crumble at their departure. The Mexican people, who have vanquished the armies and Marshals of France, will make short work of any body-guard that may remain behind.

It is not therefore apparent why the House should think it necessary at this moment to pledge themselves to give unfaltering support to the Executive Department to vindicate the time-honored policy of the Republic against foreign intervention which tends to the destruction of constitutional liberty on this continent. If a similar resolution, but one more perfect in its grammatical construction, had been introduced when danger really threatened us, when Mr. Seward viewed omplaisantly the beginning of the invasion, shutting his eyes to patent facts, opening his cars to diplomatic assurances which were palpably untrue, expressing his "eminent satisfaction," and "the esteem with which the uprightness and the frankness of the explanations," inspired him, or when he afforded to the French inyaders the Custom-House facilities against which Senor Romero protested, or when Mr. Bigelow proposed to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys that we would recognize Maximilian when the French troops had left Mexico-if on any of these occasions Mr. Harding had endeavored to arouse the State Department to a sense of national honor, it would have been most opportune and happy. But to introduce it now serves only to remind the nation and the world how little the conduct of our Government throughout the Mexican struggle has corresponded with the feelings of our people and with the dignity of the nation.

The Resolution goes on to "especially commend the tone of the national voice in reference to the Republic of Mexico." If by the "national voice" their "especial commendation," for it is their province not to praise the people but to do their will and protect their dignity; and this brings us to

The French are beaten and are going home. They would have gone had we not said a word; but we did speak and our worls are on record. The first order for their recall was thus explained by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, writing to the Marquis de Montholon, 18th October, 1865:

"In writing you this dispatch I have entered into a path opened by Mr. Bigelow himself several days ago. In a conversation in relation to other matters, this Minister asked me, in his own name, if I did not think that the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the United States might facilitate and hasten the return of our troops. The instructions I send you are in answer to this question."

Mr. Seward, not assenting to recognition, gave the most explicit assurances of non-intervention with the people of Mexico when free from the Emperor's politi-cal and military intervention. He said, "We will our-fiselves respect their self-established sovereignty and 'independence," and in support of this pledge he appealed to our history.

ealed to our history.

The French Emperor replied, "We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find in it a sufficient guarantee not to delay longer the adoption of measures intended for the return of our army.' To'Mr. Motley, at Vienna, Mr. Seward wrote pro testing against the departure of 4,000 volunteers, and inviting Austria 1 to come up on the same ground of non-intervention in Mexico which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France."

After giving these pledges it is now proposed that, Austria and France being out of the way, the United States shall do the very thing we declared we never had done and never would do, and assume a control in the internal affairs of Mexico. In fact, the first step has been taken, and in the arrest of Ortega we offended against the rights of the Mexicans, against the plainest principle of international law, and against our own solemn and repeated pledges. Now, what possible bearing upon this state of things had Mr. Harding's resolution? What setion of the Executive .does it approve? What policy does it support? What did the House mean when they allowed such a resolution to be spread before the people, followed by the word "adopted ?"

A Mississippi Judge of the Supreme Court has decided that his State never lost its organization by the war, and that it was in every respect a State de jure as well as de facto, exercising its functions constitutionally. The least effect of such a decision would be to vitiate Mr. Johnson's plan of reconstruction. In other words, if a State be such a State as the Mississippi judge conceives, reconstruction is an imperti-

The late act of the North Carolina Legislature, granting "pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States," for offenses against the criminal laws of that State, harmonizes aptly with the Misaissippi decision. North Carolina the daily papers care to print, and the public to read, I forgives not only her own sine but those of the United

States, which shows that her reconstruction, if preoctions, is, in one sense, perfect. She is sovereign enough to absolve herself. Could the President do more? and if he did, would it not be necessary to pardon him?

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION Preparations for constituting the North German Confederation have been carried on with great activity since the return of Count Bismark to Berlin. Or Saturday, Dec. 15, representatives of the several Governments mot in Berlin, in order to mature the propositions to be submitted on the part of the Governments to the first North German Parliament, which will assemble on the 1st of Nebruary. If it be kept in mind that of the 29,220,862 inhabitants of the Confederation no less than 23,590,543 belong to Prussia, it will be evident that the Conferences in Berlin have more the appearance of a meeting of vassals of Prussia, than of peers. In cases of disagreement, it may be presumed that the remonstrances of the allied Governments will be very modest, for they all know that they are not only powerless with regard to Prussia, but that the Parliament which will soon assemble will strongly declare itself in favor of a consolidation of the Confederation into one State, and a consequent weakening of the powers of the minor Governments.

The latest reports from Germany indicate that Prussia will carry through with promptness and energy the consolidation of the army of the Confederation, and of its diplomatic representation. The soldiers of the minor Governments will, in fact, at once be incorporated with the Prussian army and be placed under the command of Prussian Generals. This virtually completes the absorption of the minor States by Prussia, and the latter Government can well afford to display to points of lesser importance an apparent liberality toward the minor princes.

The elections for the Parliament have not yet been held, but it is already safe to say that the Parliament will be nearly a unit in sustaining the great transformation which has taken place in the federal relations of the German States, and in urging on the Government of Prussia to complete the work of national unity. In fact, if there should be any difference in the German policy between Count Bismark and the Parliament, it will be in the greater eagerness of the latter to include as soon as possible the German States and Provinces which are still excluded from the Confederation. As the Legislature of Baden has with almost entire unanimity resolved to apply for admission into the Confederation, and as France and Austria must be expected to make to such an admission the most determined opposition, the discussions on this subject bid fair to be of great interest.

The new North German Confederation is in point of population the fifth State of Europe, being only exceeded by Russia, which in its European dominions has a population of 61,000,000; by France, with 37,472,732 inhabitants; Austria, with 32,572,000; and Great Britain with 29,321,079. But of its four superiors in point of population, Austria and Great Britain have even now less influence in councils of European politics than Prussia; and while they remain stationary, and are disturbed by violent agitation and even fears of disintegration, Prussia is irresistibly pressing forward. Her army is so powerful that it has even compelled the Government of France to attempt an entire reorganization of its military force, at the risk of creating a general discontent of the people. Unless overpowered by grand combinations of other European powers. Germany is now sure to advance, with a fair prospect of becoming soon, next to Russia, the leading power in Continental Europe.

McCULLOCH AGAINST HOME MONOPOLIES -NOT FOREIGN. Secretary McCulloch has informed Congress that

his notion of a nice tariff is, one whose rates of duty shall not be so high as to "build up home monopolies." Which savors of buncombe. Which also has a stale flavor of free-trade cant, and a perceptible scent of demagogism.

It would bother Secretary McCulloch to tell how a manufacturing monopoly could be created in the United States. Say a monopoly of making saltsaline springs and rock salt being on large deposit in fifteen different States and Territories. How would is meanf, as we suppose, the voice of the you create it? Copper sheathing for ships—how would American people, it may be a question whether you go to work to make a monopoly of manufacturing We need scarcely say that we are heartily in favor of | it is worth while for the House to bestow upon | that; the copper of America not being concentrated in a single hole, owned by one man or one company of men! Pocket and table cutlery-how, Mr. McCulloch, could you confer on the smartest Yankee that the prominent if not the only point now left in the ever simulated a gunflint, or cheated the eye with a ligneous ham, the monopoly of supplying even your town of Buncombeville with table-knives and forks, pocket-knives and scissors !-- the road to Buncombe ville being a highway by law to all the world, and the making of cutlery, good or bad, dull or sharp, tempered or distempered, being one of the inalienable rights of every man, woman, and child in the United

The proposition that high duties on imported goods would "build up home monopolies" is a proposition that is absurd on its face. If the Atlantic rolled a tariff of fire and brimstone between us and Europe, manufacturing monopolies could not be established here. Why? Because, in the United States of America, iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, oil, and timber are geographically diffused; and because man is free, labor is free, capital is free, and land is cheap. By way of charitable subscription to a scanty stock of economical knowledge where it is officially needed, let us impart that one of the essential conditions of a monopoly is a contral of tabor. Not till land becomes as dear it America as it is in Great Britain can American capital control American labor. What-does Mr. McCulloch suppose to be the average length of manufacturing life in the textile mills of Massachusetts? It is only from three to four years for the men-only from five to six years for the women. They quit the mills then -for what? The men for a piece of land; the women for husbands and a piece of land. The "Homestead law" is a law of American industrial life. We can't keep operatives at work they have earned money enough to buy and improve land. The American passion is to own 'a bit of the earth to have a home on, to cultivate, to adern, to welcome children back to, to die on. A fact underlying political economy that a statesman should know. But where you find labor without education, without the right to vote, without political representation, without the power to fix its wages, without the choice of markets, without access to land, without the power to change its condition, there you find the possibility of a monopoly. There, money and genius can build one up. England is dotted all over with monopolies-with respect to the rest of the world. There is a lovely monopoly in the town of Saltaire, which town Mr. Salt owns, the inhabitants of which town Mr. Salt owns, and whom Mr. Salt keeps at work, supplying the world with worsted dress goods, thanks to the knavish freetrade gospelling which preaches and prays to nations not to make their "tariffs so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up home monopolies"-the foreign ones being all right. Mr. Salt makes eighteen miles of worsted dress cloth in a day! Consul Abbott thus describes his little monopoly:

"The 'Model Mill' erected by Mr. Salt at Saltaire occupies six acres of ground between the Midland Railway on one side and the canal which connects the Atlantic with the North Sea on the other. It

has 114 acres of flooring. The front on the railway

is 545 feet long and 72 feet high, and has six stories. The lower floors are divided in the middle by the "engine-rooms, but the top story rups the whole been suspended or discharged from office. After

length of the building, and forms one of the very largest rooms in the world. The floors are built in the most perfect fire-proof manner. The roof is of iron. The windows are formed of immense squares of plate glass. From the center of the main building the warehouses run back to the camel, a distance in all of 330 feet, and rise to a hight of 90 feet above the canal. On each side of the warehouses the remaining space is occupied with sheds containing rooms for preparing wool. Below these are immenso cisterns with filters, holding 500,000 gallons of rain-water for manufacturing purposes. On the top is a tank, holding 70,000 gallens of water pumped from the river, for the supply of the town, and for use in case of fire. On one side, facing the high-road, 'are offices, store-rooms, &c. The engines are of 1,250 horse power, with eight boilers, supplied by pipes from the river. In making the engine beds, 2,400 tuns of stone were used. The chimney, separated at the corner of the works, is 18 feet square at the base, and 250 feet high. The gasworks are very large, and yield 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights in the establishment, and for the supply of the town. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. Mr. Salt employs 4,500 hands, who work 1,200 looms, and produce 18 miles of 'cloth a day."

"Monopolies," Mr. McCuttoch ! Are they evils Indeed they are. England is full of them. England is the manufacturing monopolist of the world. Then why did you not ask Congress to guard the domestic industry of our country, upon the prosperity of which alone can you depend for the income to pay our debt and carry on the Government, against foreign monopolies-the monopolies that do exist, and do grind and crush their unprotected competitors? Salt's worsted mill is a sample of them. Saltaire is a principality. Sait is a monarch in the markets of the world. Salt tramples to-day on every worsted manufacturer in the United States, and is turning thou sands and thousands of our laboring men and women out of employment into the snow. And why, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury? Because your tariff practically is a free-trade tariff. Salt walks over it and walks through it, and walks over and through his American competitors.

Congressmen, a tariff is a breastwork for unequally developed industry. Raise ours high enough and make it tight enough to save the people from foreign mo-

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

This young and able journal occupies a field which has long been waiting to be tilled. Its projectors, perceiving that Chicago stood in need of a first-class newspaper, and not doubting that a city of so great wealth and intelligence would sustain one, entered zealously upon what promised to be a profitable pareer. Though their theory was correct, there were mistakes in their management, and for a time it seemed doubtful whether The Republican was destined to be a success. There never was a time, however, when it was not a spirited and enterprising newspaper. Like most other journals, it had to encounter financial difficulties. We believe they have been met and overcome. So urgent was the demand of Chicago for a good journal, that capital was liberally offered, in order to complete an arrangement by which The Republican might be enabled to assume at once its proper position. Cincinnati and St. Louis had, first-class newspapers; there could be no reason why Chicago should be content with second-class. New men stepped into the control of the paper and began to, edit it with great vigor, with enterprise, with courage, and with sound judgment. In a very brief period they have more than doubled its circulation, and they offer to the Republicans of Illinois, and of the North-West generally, a journal of genuine Republican opinions. The best thing we can say of it is that it deserves to bear the name it has assumed. Two of three of its staff we personally know to be among the very ablest of American journalists. They and their colleagues are likewise among the truest, so that they make The Republican known for a defender of equal rights and impartial justice for all men. At a moment when the industrial interests of the country are imperiled by reckless legislation, or want of legislation, we count it a scarcely less merit in The Republican that it advocates those fundamental principles of publie economy which this journal has steadfastly maintained. It stands by a loyal Congress against a disloyal President; it stands by American Industry against British Free Trade. We can commend it not less cordially as a well organized newspaper, which he who dwells in Chicago cannot dispense with, unless he is willing to remain ignorant of what is going on elsewhere in the world.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard's letter to the President in reply to the charges against the Freedmen's Bureau by Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, is as able and interesting as any document could be which had to be occupied with answers to absurd and trivial accusations.

After Mr. Johnson had quarreled with the country, he thought it necessary to make his quarrel good by demonstrating that the Freedmen's Bureau was superfluous. Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton were sent on a tour through the South, nominally to report on the condition of the Bureau, really to supply facts or statements in support of a conclusion determined upon before the start. These Presidential agents had many qualifications for such a mission, and when they failed, it was not because they found any part of their task'so contemptible as to be irksome to them. They not only did, but over did, their task, and when their observation failed they exed out the deficiency with invention. A more one-sided and unjust report was never made than that which they had the sagacity to offer the President, the effrontery to submit to the people. They spent four months in wanglering through the South, hunting for abuses which did not exist, and the result of their excursion is a beggarly catalogue of trivial facts, and a monstrous deduction therefrom. The insincerity of their pretended investigation is shown by their neglect to examine the records of the Bureau in Gen. Howard's possession. They asked him no questions, and then complained that they could not find in the Southern States the documents they desired. Gen. Howard says "there is not a Bureau in Washington with a more complete set of reports, books, records, &c., than can be produced at this office for inspection at any time."

Upon this dishonest investigation Messrs. Steedman and [Fullerton founded their sweeping charge of "an entire absence of system and uniformity in the constitution of the Bureau;" yet the laws that govern it were the work of Congress, and were approved by the President. We presume, however, that these gentlemen meant to speak of the condition of the Bureau, and not of its constitution. Even in this respect their charges were vague and without grounds, and we almost regret that Gen. Howard's duty compelled him to expose the wretched pretenses by which they attempt to prove that the Bureau exercises judicial powers in one State and declines them in another; that the agents arbitrarily interfere with the matter of wages; that the system of receiving and disbursing money is loose. They should have known, without waiting for Gen. Howard to inform them, that the system of the Quartermaster's Department has been adopted by the Bureau, and that if the pecuniary management of the Bureau is loose, that of the entire Government is out of order. Other specimens of this investigation are the attempts to make the Bureau responsible for matters which existed before its organization, and to cite as present abuses the delinquencies of a few officers who had

bfundering for four months in this way, it is not surprising the Johnson inspectors should conclede that Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton announced that " the Bureau has been, in the aggregate, productive of more harm than good." Their opinion would have had more weight had it been uftered before the inspection, for their known mission, their conduct of it, and their published reports destroyed what little confidence may have existed praviously in

their honesty or judgment. Gen. Howard is perfectly right in suspecting that the object of the inquisition, as understood by those officers, was to bring the Bureau into contempt before the country. They made that plain; so plain, indoed, that the Bureau did not need this defense. Had Mosses. Spedman and Fullerton been wiser, they would have known that the best way to maintain the Bureau was to attack it with malice, and ignorance, and felsehood. Gen. Howard, however, by this thorough expealtion of the workings of the Bureau, and demonstration of its becessity, has probably prevented any future attacks of the kind. We wish we could hope that Mr. Johnson will profit by the lesson.

THE DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATER. It is truly to be regretted that a drama so suggestive

to the imagination, so delicate in sentiment, so postio in spirit. and so preturesque in accessories as "The Mester of Ravenswood" unfactedly is, should so soon be withdrawn from the public gaze. But, somenow, the public gaze has not largely discerned its positive beauties, and so Mr. Grover will displace it at the end of the present week. It will be played each even ing, excepting Friday - when a performance of "The Lady of Lyons" is to be given - and it will be played at the Matin 6e on ing, excepting I riday—when a performance of "The Lady of Lyons" is to be given—and it will be played at the Matinée on Saturday. No votary of the positic drams can afford to pass if by. To such a one the loss of its representation is a positive loss: for this play revives recollections of a beautiful, pathetic story, wherein romance is made to clothe real tile with most dramage and somher comes, and the worm of sense opins upon a world of goverily and tileals. If makes real too, characters that are full of interest and measuring. Edger, the dark here of a wasted life and broken fortunes, Lucy Asidon, the beauteous, fruite victim of maternal pride, spits, and ambition; old Catch Belderstone, the tender-heared hard headed, faithful old secretar, wise, humosous, and quaine as any raven in his master's lost domain; old Alice, with healthoud Scottish, propheders and her gift of ascend-sight, wild Buckfers, and the dangerous Jacobites, and many more. We are among those who do not think that Sir Waiter Scott has been pushed uside by the moderns; and to us, as to all of the opinion, few plays possess dearer associations than. "The Master of Eavenawood." That it is well presented and well acted at the Olympic Theater, has already been said. Miss Rose Eytinge's Lucy Ashton is a gen of grace, and tendes feeling and quiet, thoughtful art. Mr. Jordon may not entirely fill order ideal of the spirituality of Relayer Ravenawood. "In the strange, uncertaily mourafulness of one predestined to anguish and an await death—but he portrays the character with manly diguity, and truthfulness of seutiment, and with a finish in point of acting that betokens a true artist. Then, too, Mr. Stoddard, as old Catch, is a keen portraiture life-like, and very touching in its quaint admixture of slarwein new and hardness and tenderness and venerable simplicity. Not to waste further words, then, lovers of the drama are counseled to see this piece ere it he withdrawn, to make room—as it presently will—for "The Hugernot Captain."

RISTORI. Madam Ristori, we are assured, has been welcomed in the heartiestmanner in Philadelphia. She will not appear again in New-York until the "Sch inst.—Friday night of next week. Her engagement here will be limited to six performances. The playa will be "Myrrha," "Peborah" and "Angelo." On the evening of the 3d of January, Madam Ristori will play Mary Steart at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. At the conclusion of her engagement in New-York, she is to proceed to the West and South. The subscription book for Madam Ristori's next six nights at the French Theatre will be opened on Thursday. THE STAGE.

The Stage-which is the organ of the Managers'

Association—appears this week is a new dress having considerably calarged.

MR. OWENS. Mr. John E. Owens made his first appearance, this peared as Gilman, in "The Happiest Day of My Life," and also as Solos Shingle. The house was full, and the actor was cordially welcomed. Few farces are so amosing as "The Happiest Day of My Life." In Gilman, Mr. Owens portrays the feeling state of interacental and, so far as we can judge, be portrays to perfectly well. As to his Solos Shingle, it is one of the memorable pieces of stage art in our time. senson, at the Broadway Theater, on Monday evening. He ap-

Mr. Hatz. the Illusionist, who reappeared on Monday vening, at Dodworth's Hall, was greeted by a large and eager evening, at Dodworth's Hall, was greeted by a large and eager unlience. The room has lately been cleansed and fresheard, and looks very well. It has, indeed, but one fault—the ventilation is insufficient. Mr. Hartz executed a number of his familiar tricks, all of which are exceedingly good. His "Glove and Column Trick" was particularly clever, and was deservedly applanded. The "Human Head Floating in the Air" was, of course, the best of his magical feets. A novelty of a positive character is to be offered next week. It will be called "Multum in Parto." Most if not all persons have hitherto imagined that sunbeams cannot be extracted from encumbers. Mr. Hartz will show that one ought north be too positive in his convictions as to the idea that "nothing cas

come of nothing." "Ours" will be brought out at Wallack's Theater "Ours" will be brought out at Wallack's Incater to-night, for the first time. The piece is from the pen of Mr. Robertson of London—the author of "Society"—and it was originally produced at the Prince of Wales's Theater in that city. It embodies a pleasant love-story of so-day, and illustrates British mullitary life. The scene is laid partly in England and partly in the Crimea, during the well-remembered Russian war. Robertson is said to have drawn his characters with idelity to life, and to have put very excellent, sparking dialogue into their mouths. Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Verson, Miss Gannon, Miss Henriques, and other favorite players are included in the cast with which the comedy will be given to-night.

MIBLO'S GARDEN. It is worthy of note that the one hun

ance of "The Black Crook" will be given to night at Nibio's Garden. No piece has ever been acted in this city which has met with such unbounded popular success. This result is, of course, attributable to the ballet and the secency. These attributable ever popular. Yet we sincerely hope that managers will not, therefore, be persuaded that the days of the drams are past. A ballet can dance itself out of favor as well as into it; but art is immortal, and it is upon the basis of art that has theater stands as a social institution. NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

There was a good audience at the Circus on Mon-There was a good audience at the Circus on Monday to greet the first appearance here of Mr. James Melville, the Hurdle rider, and the Australian family, whose several peoformances displayed careful training in the arts of the risg, and were marked by courage and appirt and skill. Mils de Berg executed one of her elever and dushing equestrian sets, and Mr. J. E. Cooke performed most havely upon the bars backs of four lively stades. To visit the Circus is always to be put into good humor. A Matinee will be given to-day.

WINTER GARDEN. There will be a Matinee to-day, when "Ray Blas" will be acted for the first time this season, together with the Shakespearean adaptation called "Katherine and Petruchio." The hour of performance is 121 o'clock.

CANADA.

THE CANADIAN CABINET. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. OTTAWA, Dec. 18 .- The Canadian Ministry met to-

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—The Canadian Ministry met to-day in council. The Hons. Blair, Campbell. Belleau and Me-Gee were present. The Council adjourns to morrow over tha Christmas holidays. QUEBEC, G. E., Dec. 18.—The river is is full of floating ice, and the crossing is principally made in capacity one status. QUENES, C. E., Dec. 18.—The river is is full of floating tecand the crossing is principally made in enaces; one stamer
making a trip occasionally. The Fire Relief Committee hat,
evening discussed the best way of applying the fund. Some
favored retaining a large portion of the monoy to help the sufferers to rebuild their houses, but as a great deal of suffering
still exists, a grant of money was made for their immediate relief. Government has refused the application of the Board of
Trade for an inquiry as to the loss of the steamer Queen Victoria, on the ground that the loss took place in the open sea, at
a time when there were a number of other shipwrecks.

THE BAKE OF UPPER CANADA.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

ST TALEGRAFA TO THE TRIBUTE.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—ABOTHE: bill has been filed in Chancery against the Bank of Upper Canada. It comings of the bank at a salary of \$10,000 nor a contain term of years which have not yet expired. That securities fair given him by say of pledge for salary. That he was bound by the agreement to devote his time and services exclusively to the affairs of the Bank. That he had violated the provisions of the agreement in entering into an agreement with Gipun ment in entering into an agreement with Gipun ment in entering into an agreement with distribution of the agreement of the services of the agreement of the debt due to them by the bank for which he received a certain perceiving large sums by way of commission. Complainants salamit that Cassels has foreigted all claim to remuneration agreement agreement of the heart of the country given him be declared void; that an account be taken of the moners Cassels received for services other than those connected with the bank, and the amount act off against the sum due and to become due to him by agreement.

RELEASE OF THE HON. C. V. CULVER

RELEASE OF THE HON. C. V. CULVER:

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 18.—The Hon. C. V. Culver, member of Congress from this District, passed through this city to-day, en route from Franklin, where he has been imprisoned for some time past, fo Washington. He was accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arns Ordway of the House, who had been sent for him. The Sheriff at Franklin made no demur at delivening Mr. Culver to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who requested a Deputy-Sheriff to accompany them to Washington, James L. Lyers, one of Mr. Culver's principal creditors, and the one upon whose complaint he was committed to jail, also accompanied the party. Since the publication of Mr. Culver's letter, the popular feeling has tended strongly in his favor.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

Boston, Dec. 18 .- A Convention of a number of the Boston, Dec. 18.—A Convention of a number of the various avangelical churches in Massachusetts assembled to-day in Tremout Temple. The Hon. Joseph A. Pond presides. Among the subjects under consideration are the Sabbath-achaol, the work of home missions, the provisions by home evangelization offorts for waste places, the duty of Young Men's Christian Associations, the effects to be made to spread the Gospel smong the poor and neglected, and the duries of Christians, with reference to all these questions. The Corresting is largely attented, and upd will remain in question (ave days.